

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON &amp; CO.

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## SELECTED POETRY.

## The Poet's Corner.

The Journal of Commerce recently contained a very graceful poem by "E. G. B.," chanting the praises of the "Poet's Corner" in the newspapers. It pleases the author to find "some simple song" in the paper's choicest corner:

Bringing thoughts of seasons sweet  
The coming of the May,  
The soft South wind that comes to greet  
The wanderer who, with eager feet,  
Press up the hill-side way.

Or when the paper comes at night,  
A visitor and friend,  
To the loved ones of the home and hearth,  
And the tones we love the best on earth,  
With the poet's message blend.

Sweet, simple songs, which stir the heart  
With throbs of melody,  
Ye bear and our lives, your part,  
And a magic charm beyond all art,  
Wherever ye may be.

But most when unawares we find,  
As I have found to-day,  
Your presence 'mid the busy life  
The paper chronicles: the strife  
Of words which men essay.

Whether ye still the soul, like prayer,  
Or pause with trumpet-call,  
Or like some familiar face,  
Like violets of the market place,  
Still ye are dear through all.

## POLITICAL.

## EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Hayne to the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President.

Sir: I had the honor to hold a short interview with you on the 14th instant, informal and unofficial. Having previously been informed that you desired that whatever was official should be, on both sides, conducted by written communications, I did not at that time present my credentials, but verbally informed you that I bore a letter from the Governor of South Carolina in regard to the occupation of Fort Sumter, which I would deliver the next day, under cover of a written communication from myself. The next day, before such communication could be made, I was waited upon by a Senator from Alabama, who stated that he came on the part of all the Senators then in Washington from the States which had already seceded from the United States, or would certainly have done so before the 1st day of February next. The Senator from Alabama urged that he and they were interested in the subject of my mission in almost an equal degree with the authorities of South Carolina. He said that, hostilities between South Carolina and your Government would, necessarily involve the States represented by themselves in civil strife, and fearing that the action of South Carolina might complicate the relations of your Government to the seceded and seceding States, and, therefore, interfere with a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, these Senators requested that I would withhold my message to yourself until a consultation among themselves could be had. To this I agreed, and the result of the consultation was the letter of these Senators addressed to me, dated 15th January, a copy of which is in your possession. This correspondence, as I am informed, was made the subject of a communication from Senators Fitzpatrick, Mallory and Slidell, addressed to you, and your attention called to the contents. These gentlemen received on the day of January a reply to their application, conveyed in a letter addressed to them, dated "signed by the Hon. J. W. Hayne, Secretary of War *ad interim*." Of this letter you, of course, have a copy. This letter from Mr. Holt was communicated to me under cover of a letter from all the Senators of the seceded and seceding States, who still remained in Washington; and of this letter, too, I am informed you have been furnished with a copy. This reply of yours, through the Secretary of War *ad interim* to the application made by the Senators was entirely unsatisfactory to me. It appeared to me to be not only a rejection, in advance, of the main proposition made by these Senators, to wit: that "an arrangement should be agreed on between the authorities of South Carolina and your Government, at least until the 15th February next, by which time South Carolina and the States represented by the Senators might in Convention devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of existing difficulties,"—"In the meantime," they say, "we think [that is, these Senators] that your State [South Carolina] should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel or water, and enjoy free communication by post or special messenger with the President, upon the understanding, that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period;" but, besides this rejection of the main proposition, there was in Mr. Holt's letter a distinct refusal to make any stipulation on the subject of reinforcement, even for the short time that might be required to communicate with my Government. This reply to the Senators was, as I have stated, altogether unsatisfactory to me, and I felt sure that it would be so to the authorities whom I represented. It was not, however, addressed to me, or to the authorities of South Carolina, and as South Carolina had addressed nothing to your Government, and had asked nothing of your hands, I looked not to Mr. Holt's letter, but to the note addressed to me by the Senators of the seceded and seceding States. I had consented to withhold my message at their instance, provided they could get assurances satisfactory to them that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that the peace should not be disturbed by any act of hostility. The Senators expressed in their note to me of the 23rd inst., their "entire confidence that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed within the period required for full communication between you (myself) and your (my) Government,"

and renewed their request that I would withhold the communication with which I stood charged, and await further instructions. This I have done. The further instructions arrived on the 30th inst., and bear date the 20th.

I now have the honor to make to you my first communication as Special Envoy from the Government of South Carolina. You will find enclosed the original communication to the President of the United States from the Governor of South Carolina, with which I was charged in Charleston on the 12th day of January, instant, the day on which it bears date. I am now instructed by the Governor of South Carolina to say, that "his opinion as to the propriety of the demand which is contained in this letter has not only been confirmed by the circumstances which your (my) mission has developed, but is now increased to a conviction of its necessity. The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood."

The safety of all seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so, that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina, you (I am) authorized to give,—"If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held," say my instructions, "as a military post, and such a post within the limits of South Carolina cannot be tolerated."

You will perceive that it is upon the presumption that it is solely as property that you continue to hold Fort Sumter that I have been selected for the performance of the duty upon which I have entered. I do not come as a military man, to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State, its Attorney-General, to claim for the State of exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim.

South Carolina, as a separate independent sovereignty, assumes the right to take into her possession everything within her limits essential to maintain her honor or her safety, irrespective of the question of property, subject only to the moral duty requiring that compensation should be made to the owner. This right she cannot permit to be drawn into discussion. As to compensation for any property, whether of an individual or a Government, which she may deem it necessary for her honor or safety to take into her possession, her past history gives ample guaranty that it will be made, upon a fair accounting, to the last dollar. The proposition now is, that the law officer should, under authority of the Governor and his Council, distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter, and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina, by your command.

I will not suppose that a pledge like this can be considered an insufficient security. Is not the money value of the property of the United States in this fort, situated where it cannot be made available to the United States for any one purpose for which it was originally constructed, worth more to the United States than the property itself?—Why, then, as property, insist on holding it by an armed garrison? Yet such has been the ground upon which you have invariably placed your occupancy of this fort by troops; beginning prospectively with your annual Message of the 4th December, again in your Special Message of the 9th January, and still more emphatically in your Message of the 28th January. The same position is set forth in your reply to the Senators, through the Secretary of War *ad interim*. It is there virtually conceded that Fort Sumter "is held merely as property of the United States, which you deem it your duty to protect and preserve."

Again it is submitted that the continuance of an armed possession actually jeopardizes the property you desire to protect. It is impossible but that such a possession, if continued long enough, must lead to collision. No people not completely abject and pusillanimous could submit indifferently to the armed occupation of a fortress in the midst of the harbor of its principal city, and commanding the ingress and egress of every ship that enters the port, the daily ferry boats that ply upon the waters, moving but at the sufferance of aliens. An attack upon this fort would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account.

To protect Fort Sumter, merely as property, it is submitted that an armed occupancy is not only unnecessary, but that it is manifestly the worst possible means which can be resorted to for such an object.

Your reply to the Senators, through Mr. Holt, declares it to be your sole object "to act strictly on the defensive, and to authorize no movement against South Carolina, unless justified by a hostile movement on their part," yet, in reply to the proposition of the Senators that no reinforcements should be sent to Fort Sumter, provided South Carolina agrees that during the same period no attack should be made, you say "it is impossible for me (your Secretary) to give you (the Senators) any such assurance," that it would be a manifest violation of his (your) duty to place himself (yourself) under engagements that he (you) would not perform the duty either for an indefinite or a limited period.

In your Message of the 28th inst., in expressing yourself in regard to a similar proposition, you say "However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms."

between this and other governments. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement." The proposition, it is suggested, was addressed to you under the laws as they now are, and was not intended to refer to a new condition of things arising under new legislation.

It was addressed to the Executive discretion, acting under existing laws. If Congress should, under the war-making power, or in any other way, legislate in a manner to affect the peace of South Carolina, her interests or her rights, it would not be accomplished in secret. South Carolina would have timely notice, and she would, I trust, endeavor to meet the emergency. It is added in the letter of Mr. Holt, that "at the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position." But should his safety require it, every effort will be made to supply reinforcements. This would seem to ignore the other branch of the proposition made by the Senators, viz: that no attack was to be made on Fort Sumter during the period suggested, and that Major Anderson should enjoy the facilities of communication, &c., &c.

I advert to this point, however, for the purpose of saying that to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter could not serve as a means of protecting and preserving property, for as must be known to your Government, it would inevitably lead to immediate hostilities, in which property on all sides would necessarily suffer. South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace, and feels, I am sure, in full force, those high, "Christian and moral duties" referred to by your Secretary, and it is submitted that on her part there is scarcely any consideration of mere property, apart from honor and safety, which could induce her to do ought to jeopard that peace, still less to inaugurate a protracted and bloody civil war. She rests her position on something higher than mere property. It is a consideration of her own dignity as a Sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by a Government she no longer acknowledges. She feels this to be an imperative duty. It has, in fact, become an absolute necessity of her condition. Repudiating as you do the idea of coercion, avowing peaceful intentions, and expressing a patriot's horror for civil war and bloody strife among those who once were brethren, it is hoped that on further consideration you will not, on a mere question of property, refuse the reasonable demand of South Carolina, which honor and necessity alike compel her to vindicate. Should you disappoint this hope, the responsibility for the result surely does not rest with her. If the evils of war are to be encountered, especially the calamities of civil war, in elevated statesmanship would seem to require that it should be accepted as the unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as national dishonor or measures materially affecting the safety or permanent interests of a people, or that it should be a choice deliberately made and entered upon as war, and of set purpose. But that war should be the incident or accident attendant on a policy professedly peaceful, and not required to effect the object which is avowed as the only end intended, can only be excused when there has been no warning given, as to the consequences.

I am further instructed to say that South Carolina cannot, by her silence, appear to acquiesce in the imputation that she was guilty of an act of unprovoked aggression in firing on the Star of the West. Though an unarmed vessel, she was filled with armed men entering her territory against her will, with the purpose of reinforcing a garrison held within her limits, against her protest. She forbears to renege by discussing the question of the propriety of attempting such a reinforcement at all, as well as of the disguised and secret manner in which it was intended to be effected. And on this occasion she says nothing as to the manner in which Fort Sumter was taken into the possession of its present occupants. The interposition of the Senators, who have addressed you, was a circumstance unexpected by my Government, and unprovided for by me. The Governor, while he appreciates the high and generous motives by which they were prompted, and while fully he approves the delay which, in deference to them, has taken place in the presentation of the demand, feels that it cannot longer be withheld.

I conclude with an extract from the instructions just received by me from the Government of South Carolina:

"The letter of the President, through Mr. Holt, may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask, as to his assertion of his right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him if he asserted that right, that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war."

If the President intends it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it.

If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledge you have been authorized to make, you will communicate that refusal without delay to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place, (Charleston South Carolina).

The Governor does not consider it necessary that you (F) should remain longer in

Washington than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your (my) mission, in the manner now indicated to you (me). As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part."

Allow me the request that you would, as soon as possible, inform me whether, under these instructions, I need await your answer in Washington—and if not, I would be pleased to convey from you to my Government, information as to the time when an answer may be expected in Charleston.

With considerations of high respect, I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) I. W. HAYNE,  
Special Envoy.

LETTER OF MR. HOLT TO MR. HAYNE.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, February 6, 1861.

Sir: The President of the United States has received your letter of the 31st ult., and has charged me with the duty of replying thereto.

In the communication addressed to the President by Governor Pickens, under date of the 12th of January, and which accompanies yours now before me, his Excellency says: "I have determined to send to you the Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina. The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause, and which will be unavoidable to secure to you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored."

The character of the demand thus authorized to be made, appears under the influence, I presume, of the correspondence with the Senators to which you refer, to have been modified by subsequent instructions to his Excellency, dated the 26th, and received by yourself on the 30th of January, in which he says: "If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property, the rights whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights, the pledge of the State of South Carolina, you are authorized to give."

The full scope and precise purport of your instructions, as thus modified, you have expressed in the following words: "I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney-General—to claim for the State, the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim."

And lest this explicit language should not sufficiently define your position, you add: "The proposition now is that her (South Carolina's) law officer, should, under authority of the Governor and his Council, distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina, to make such compensation, in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command."

You then adopt his Excellency's train of thought upon the subject, so far as to suggest that the possession of Fort Sumter by the United States, if continued long enough must lead to collision; and that "an attack upon it would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account."

The proposal then, now presented to the President, is simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration, in effect, that, if she is not permitted to make the purchase, she will seize the fort by force of arms. As the initiation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed a most unusual form. He has, however, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based apart from the declaration that accompanies it. And it may be here remarked that much stress has been laid upon the employment of the words "property" and "public property" by the President in his several Messages. These are the most comprehensive terms which can be used in such a connection, and surely, when referring to a fort or any other public establishment, they embrace the entire and undivided interest of the Government therein. The title of the United States to Fort Sumter is complete and incontestable. Were its interest in this property purely proprietary, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has also political relations to it of a much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship. It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and the soil on which it stands. This jurisdiction consists in the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation" over the property referred to, and is, therefore, clearly incompatible with the claim of "eminent domain" now insisted upon by South Carolina. This authority was not derived from any questionable revolutionary source, but from the peaceful cession of South Carolina herself acting through her Legislature, under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. "South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland can assert it over the District of Columbia." The political and proprietary rights of the United States in either case rest upon precisely the same ground.

The President, however, is relieved from the necessity of further pursuing this inquiry by the fact that, whatever may be the claim of South Carolina to this fort, he has no Constitutional power to cede or surrender it. The property of the United States has

been acquired by force of public law, and can only be disposed of under the same solemn sanctions. The President, as the head of the Executive branch of the Government only, can no more sell and transfer Fort Sumter to South Carolina than he can sell and convey the Capital of the United States to Maryland or to any other State or individual seeking to possess it. His Excellency the Governor is too familiar with the Constitution of the United States, and with the limitations upon the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Government it has established, not to appreciate at once the soundness of this legal proposition.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter is so fully disposed of in my letter to Senator Slidell and others, under date of the 22d of January—a copy of which accompanies this—that its discussion will not now be renewed. I then said: "At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them."

I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing status. The right to send forward reinforcements, when in the judgment of the President the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fortress itself.

In the letter of Senator Davis and others to yourself, under date of the 15th ultimo, they say, "we, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States—to say nothing of other slaveholding States—that she should, as far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any other power," and you now yourself give to the President the gratifying assurance that "South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace; and since he is himself sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment. It is difficult, however, to reconcile with this assurance the declaration on your part, that 'it is a consideration of her (South Carolina's) own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by a Government she no longer acknowledges,' and the thought you so constantly present, that this occupation must lead to a collision of arms, and the prevalence of civil war. Fort Sumter is in itself a military post and nothing else, and it would seem that not so much the fact as the purpose of its use, should give to it a hostile or friendly character. This fortress is now held by the Government of the United States, for the same objects for which it has been held from the completion of its construction. These are national and defensive, and were a public enemy now to attempt the capture of Charleston, or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection. How the presence of a small garrison actuated by such a spirit as this, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, or become a source of irritation to her people, the President is at a loss to understand. The attitude of that garrison, as has been often declared, is neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly. It is acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive, and the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, unless in the absence of all provocation, they should assault it and seek its destruction. The intent with which this fortress is held by the President is truthfully stated by Senator Davis and others, in their letter to yourself of the 15th January, in which they say, 'it is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State, but merely as property of the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve.'"

If the announcement, so repeatedly made, of the President's pacific purposes in continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question shall have been settled by competent authority, has failed to impress the Government of South Carolina, the forbearing conduct of his Administration for the last few months, should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity. And if this forbearance, in view of the circumstances which have so severely tried it, be not accepted as a satisfactory pledge of the peaceful policy of this Administration towards South Carolina, then it may be safely affirmed, that neither language of conduct can possibly furnish one. If, with all the multiplied proofs, which exist, of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent, must rest the responsibility.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

To the Hon. I. W. Hayne, Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina.

P. S.—The President has not, as you have been informed, received a copy of the letter to yourself from the Senators, communicating that of Mr. Holt of the 22d of January.

J. H.

LETTER OF MR. HAYNE TO MR. HOLT.  
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1861.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President.

Sir: Your reply, through your Secretary of the War Department, to my communication of the 31st of January, covering the demand of the Governor of South Carolina for the delivery of Fort Sumter, was received yesterday. Although the very distinct and emphatic refusal of that demand closes my mission, I feel constrained to correct some strange misapprehensions into which your Secretary has fallen.

There has been no modification of the demand authorized to be made and no change whatever in its character, and of this you were distinctly informed in my communication of the 31st of January. You have the original demand as delivered to me by Governor Pickens on the 12th of January, and you have an extract from the further instructions received by me expressly stating that he, the Governor, was "confirmed" in the views he entertained on the 12th of January by that very correspondence which you assign as the cause of the alleged modification. You assume that the character of the demand has been modified, yet you have from me but one communication, and that asserts the contrary, and you have nothing from the Governor but the very demand itself, which you say has been modified. What purpose of peace or conciliation your Secretary could have had in view in the introduction of this point at all, it is difficult to perceive. You next attempt to ridicule the proposal presented "as simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration in effect that if she is not permitted to make the purchase she will seize the fort by force of arms." It is difficult to consider this as any other than intentional misconstruction. You were told that South Carolina, as a separate, independent sovereignty, would not tolerate the occupation, by foreign troops, of a military post within her limits, but, that inasmuch as you, in repeated messages and in your correspondence, had "laid much stress" upon the character of your duties, arising from considering forts as property, South Carolina, so far as this matter of property, suggested by yourself, was concerned, would make compensation for all injury done the property, in the exercise of her sovereign right of eminent domain; and this your Secretary calls a proposal to purchase! The idea of purchase is entirely inconsistent with the assertion of paramount right in the purchaser. I had supposed that an "interest in property," as such, could be no other than "purely proprietary," and if I confined myself to this narrow view of your "relations" to Fort Sumter, you, at least, should not consider them subjects of criticism. Until your letter of yesterday, you chose so to consider your relations, in everything which you have written, or which has been written under your direction. It was precisely because you had yourself chosen to place your action upon the ground of "purely proprietary" right that the proposal of compensation was made, and you now admit that in this view "it (Fort Sumter) would probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain."

In your letter of yesterday (through your Secretary) you shift your position. You claim that your Government bears to Fort Sumter "political relations of a much higher and more imposing character." It was no part of my mission to discuss the "political relations" of the United States Government to anything within the Territorial limits of South Carolina. South Carolina claims to have dissolved all political connection with your Government, and to have destroyed all "political relations" of your Government with everything within her borders. She is unquestionably at this moment *de facto* a separate and independent Government, exercising complete sovereignty over every foot of her soil except Fort Sumter. Now that the intention is avowed to hold this place as a military post, with a claim of exclusive jurisdiction on the part of a Government foreign to South Carolina, it will be for the authorities to determine what is the course proper to be pursued. It is vain to ignore the fact that South Carolina is to yours a foreign Government, and how with this patent fact before you, you can consider the continued occupation of a fort in her harbor a pacific measure, and parcel of a peaceful policy, passes certainly my comprehension.

You say that the fort was garrisoned for our protection, and is held for the same purposes for which it has been held since its construction. Are you not aware, that to hold, in the territory of a foreign power, a fortress against her will, avowedly for the purpose of protecting her citizens is, perhaps, the highest insult which one government can offer to another? But Fort Sumter was never garrisoned at all until South Carolina had dissolved her connection with your Government. This garrison entered it in the night, with every circumstance of secrecy, after spiking the guns, and burning the gun carriages, and cutting down the flag staff of an adjacent fort, which was then abandoned.

South Carolina had not taken Fort Sumter into her own possession only, because of her misplaced confidence in a Government which deceived her. A fortress occupied under the circumstances above stated, is considered by you, not only as a cause of irritation, but you represent it as held for our protection!

Your Excellency's Secretary has indulged in irony on a very grave subject. As to the responsibility for consequences, if, indeed, it does rest on us, I can assure your Excellency we are happily unconscious of the fact.

I return to Charleston to-morrow.

With considerations of high regard,  
I am, very respectfully,  
(Signed) I. W. HAYNE, Special Envoy.

RAILROAD GUARDED.—President Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, says the Washington States, has stationed guards at all the bridges on that highway, to prevent any injury to those structures from the hands of the persons who have threatened their destruction, to prevent Lincoln from passing over them!

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamer Charrner, from Vicksburg, bound to New Orleans, with 3,800 bales of Cotton, was burned to the water's edge, ten miles below Donaldsonville. Five lives are supposed to be lost. It is believed the fire originated with the wheel house.

PARTY faction is the band of society.